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MAINTAINING A PERMANENT

RECORD OF THE

ACTS AND DEEDS OF

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

CONVENTIONS PROLONGING THE ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY.¹

December 13, 1918.

The undersigned, in virtue of the powers with which they were endowed for the signing of the armistice of the 11th November, 1918, have concluded the following additional agreement:

1. The duration of the armistice signed on the 11th November, 1918, has been prolonged for a month, i.e., till 5 a.m. on the 17th January, 1919.

The one month's extension will be further extended until the conclusion of peace preliminaries, provided this arrangement meets with the approbation of the Allied Governments.

2. The clauses of the convention (11th November) which have been incompletely fulfilled will be carried out during the period of extension, according to the conditions laid down by the Permanent International Armistice Commission following the orders given by the allied generalissimo.

3. The following clause is added to the convention of the 11th November, 1918: [This condition was first announced in a note of the Allies December 12, 1918, in which infractions of 12 articles of the armistice by Germany were listed. These included failure to deliver war material, aircraft, railroad rolling stock, and naval vessels in the time and quantity provided. In connection with the last category the statement read: "Five submarines in Spain, one in Norway, and one in Netherlands ought to be delivered," and "The refusal of

¹ The terms of the Armistice with Germany, November 11, 1918, were printed in this Supplement for April, 1919, pp. 97-108. The Conventions prolonging the Armistice were not then printed because authentic texts were not available. The official texts are now printed from Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

the German Government to deliver the vessels condemned by the prize court is considered as contrary to the terms of the armistice." Other infractions were stated to be ill-treatment of inhabitants of evacuated territory and neglect of liberated prisoners of war; failure to indicate live mines in evacuated regions; failure to open navigation to the Baltic and removal of securities and gold reserves pledged as a financial guaranty to the Allies. Germany replied on the same day, asserting her good faith and that such infractions as had occurred were due to physical impossibilities and the upset conditions of the country. The Allies, however, reasserted the new condition, taking account particularly of "the ill-treatment and cruelty inflicted upon allied prisoners as well as the diminution of financial guaranties given by Germany to the Allies" (quoted in *Holland News*, 2:2520 et seq., from *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, December 17, 1918).]

From now onwards the generalissimo reserves to himself the right of occupying (when he deems it advisable), as an additional guarantee, the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine, north of the bridgehead of Cologne, and as far as the Dutch frontier.

Six days' notice will be given by the generalissimo before the occupation comes into effect.

Trèves, December 13, 1918.

(Signed) F. FOCH,
WEMYSS,
Admiral.

ERZBERGER.
A. OBERNDORFF.
WINTERFELDT.
VANSELOW.

January 16, 1919.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries (Admiral Browning taking the place of Admiral Wemyss), vested with the powers in virtue of which the armistice agreement of 11th November, 1918, was signed, have concluded the following supplementary agreement:

1. The armistice of the 11th November, 1918, which was prolonged until the 17th January, 1919, by the agreement of the 13th December, 1918, shall be again prolonged for one month, that is to say, until the 17th February, 1919, at 5 a.m.

This prolongation of one month shall be extended until the con-

clusion of the peace preliminaries, subject to the approval of the Allied Governments.

2. The execution of those clauses of the agreement of the 11th November which have not been entirely carried out shall be proceeded with and completed during the prolongation of the armistice, in accordance with the detailed conditions fixed by the Permanent International Armistice Commission on the instructions of the allied high command.

3. In substitution of the supplementary railway material specified by Tables 1 and 2 of the Spa protocol of 17th December, i.e., 500 locomotives and 19,000 wagons, the German Government shall supply the following agricultural machinery and instruments:

- 400 two-engined steam-plow outfits, complete, with suitable plows.
- 6,500 drills.
- 6,500 manure distributors.
- 6,500 plows.
- 6,500 Brabant plows.
- 12,500 harrows.
- 6,500 scarifiers.
- 2,500 steel rollers.
- 2,500 Crowskill rollers.
- 2,500 mowing machines.
- 2,500 hay-making machines.
- 3,000 reapers and binders.

or equivalent implements, according to the scale of interchangeability of various kinds of implements considered permissible by the Permanent International Armistice Commission. All this material, which shall be either new or in very good condition, shall be delivered together with all accessories belonging to each implement and with the spare parts required for eighteen months' use.

The German Armistice Commission shall, between the present date and the 23d January, supply the Allied Armistice Commission with a list of the material that can be delivered by the 1st March, which must, in principle, constitute not less than one-third of the total quantity. The International Armistice Commission shall, between now and the 23d January, fix the latest dates of delivery, which shall, in principle, not extend beyond the 1st June.

4. The officers in Germany delegated by the allied and associated powers to organize the evacuation of the prisoners of war belonging

to the armies of the entente, together with representatives of the relief associations of the United States, France, Great Britain, and Italy shall form a commission charged with the care of Russian prisoners of war in Germany.

This commission, the headquarters of which shall be in Berlin, shall be empowered to deal with the German Government direct, upon instructions from the Allied Governments, regarding all questions relating to Russian prisoners of war.

The German Government shall accord the commission all traveling facilities necessary for the purpose of investigating the housing conditions and food supply of such prisoners.

The Allied Governments reserve the right to arrange for the repatriation of Russian prisoners of war to any region which they may consider most suitable.

5. *Naval clauses.*—Article XXII, of the armistice agreement of the 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

In order to insure the execution of such clause, the German authorities shall be bound to carry out the following conditions:

All submarines capable of putting to sea, or of being towed, shall be handed over immediately and shall make for allied ports. Such vessels shall include submarine cruisers, mine layers, relief ships, and submarine docks. All submarines which cannot be surrendered shall be completely destroyed or dismantled under the supervision of the allied commissioners.

Submarine construction shall cease immediately, and all submarines in course of construction shall be destroyed or dismantled under the supervision of the allied commissioners.

Article XXIII of the armistice agreement of the 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

In order to insure the execution of such clause, the German commission shall furnish the interallied naval armistice commission with a complete list of all surface vessels constructed or in course of construction (launched or on the stocks), specifying probable dates of completion.

Article XXX of the armistice agreement of 11th November, 1918, shall be supplemented as follows:

In order to insure the execution of such clause, the allied high command informs the German high command that all possible measures must be taken immediately for delivery, in allied ports, of all allied merchantmen still detained in German ports.

6. *Restitution of material carried off from Belgium and French territories.*—As restitution of material carried off from French and Belgian territory is indispensable for setting factories once more into working order, the following measures shall be carried out, viz.:

(a) All machinery, machinery parts, industrial or agricultural plant, accessories of all kinds and, generally, all industrial or agricultural articles carried off by German military or civilian authorities or individuals, under any pretext whatever, from territories formerly occupied by the German armies on the western front, shall be placed at the disposal of the Allies for the purpose of being returned to their places of origin, should the French and Belgian Governments so desire.

These articles shall be returned without further alteration and undamaged.

(b) In view of such restitution, the German Government shall immediately furnish the armistice commission with all official or private accounts, agreements for sale or hire, or correspondence relating to such articles, together with all necessary declarations or information regarding their existence, origin, adaptation, present condition and locality.

(c) The delegates of the French or Belgian Government shall cause inventories or examinations of such articles to be made on the spot in Germany, should they think fit.

(d) The return of such articles shall be effected in accordance with special instructions to be given as required by the French or Belgian authorities.

(e) With a view to immediate restitution, declarations shall more particularly be made of all stocks of driving belts, electric motors and parts thereof, or plant removed from France or Belgium and existing in depot parks, railways, ships, and factories.

(f) The furnishing of the particulars referred to in articles 3 and 6 hereof shall commence within eight clear days from the 20th January, 1919, and shall be completed in principle before the 1st April, 1919.

7. As a further guarantee, the supreme allied command reserves to itself the right to occupy, whenever it shall consider this desirable, the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, with a strip of territory ex-

tending from 5 to 10 kilometers in front of such fortifications, within the boundaries defined on the map appended hereto.

The supreme allied command shall give six days' notice prior to such occupation, which shall not be preceded by any destruction of material or of buildings.

The limits of the neutral zone will, therefore, be advanced by 10 kilometers.

8. In order to secure the provisioning of Germany and of the rest of Europe, the German Government shall take all necessary steps to place the German fleet, for the duration of the armistice, under the control and the flags of the allied powers and the United States, who shall be assisted by a German delegate.

This arrangement shall in no wise affect the final disposal of such vessels. The Allies and the United States shall, if they consider this necessary, replace the crews either entirely or in part, and the officers and crews so replaced shall be repatriated to Germany.

Suitable compensation, to be fixed by the Allied Governments, shall be made for the use of such vessels.

All questions of details, as also any exceptions to be made in the case of certain types of vessel, shall be settled by a special agreement to be concluded immediately.

Trèves, January 16, 1919.

(Signed)

FOCH.

BROWNING.

ERZBERGER.

OBERNDORFF.

VON WINTERFELDT.

VANSELOW.

February 16, 1919.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries, possessed of the powers in virtue of which the armistice agreement of November 11, 1918, was signed, have concluded the following additional agreement:

Admiral Wemyss being replaced by Admiral Browning, General von Winterfeldt by General von Hammerstein, and the minister plenipotentiary, Count von Oberndorff, by the minister plenipotentiary, von Haniel.

I. The Germans are to cease all hostilities against the Poles at once, whether in the district of Posen or any other district. With this end

in view, they are forbidden to allow their troops to cross the following line: The old frontier between East and West Prussia and Russia as far as Louisenfelde, from thence the line west of Louisenfelde, west of Gr. Neudorff, south of Brzoza, north of Schubin, north of Exin, south of Samotschin, south of Chodziesen, north of Czarnikau, west of Miala, west of Birnbaum, west of Bentschen, west of Wollstein, north of Lissa, north of Rawitsch, south of Krotoschin, west of Adelnau, west of Schildberg, north of Doruchow, to the Silesian frontier.

II. The armistice of November 11, prolonged by the agreements of December 13, 1919, and January 16, 1919, until February 17, 1919, is further prolonged for a short period, the date of expiry not being given, the allied powers and those associated with them reserving to themselves the right to terminate the period at three days' notice.

III. The carrying out of those clauses of the agreement of November 11, 1918, and of the additional agreements of December 13, 1918, and January 16, 1919, the terms of which have not yet been fully carried into effect, will be continued and completed during the prolongation of the armistice, according to detailed arrangements made by the permanent armistice commission, acting on instructions issued by the supreme allied command.

Trèves, February 16, 1919.

(Signed)

FOCH.

BROWNING.

ERZBERGER.

FREIHERR V. HAMMERSTEIN.

VON HANIEL.

VANSELOW.

SUPPLEMENT TO PROTOCOL OF ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY,
NOVEMBER 3, 1918.¹

Contains details and executive clauses of certain points of the armistice between the allied and associated powers and Austria-Hungary.

(I) MILITARY CLAUSES.

1. Hostilities on land, sea, and air, will cease on all Austro-Hungarian fronts twenty-four hours after the signing of the armistice, i.e., at 3 o'clock on November 4 (Central European time).

From that hour the Italian and allied troops will not advance beyond the line then reached.

The Austro-Hungarian troops and those of her allies must retire to a distance of at least 3 kilometers (as the crow flies) from the line reached by the Italian troops or by troops of allied countries. Inhabitants of the 3-kilometer zone included between the two lines (above-mentioned) will be able to obtain necessary supplies from their own army or those of the Allies.

All Austro-Hungarian troops who may be at the rear of the fighting lines reached by the Italian troops, on the cessation of hostilities, must be regarded as prisoners of war.

2. Regarding the clauses included in Articles 2 and 3 concerning artillery equipment and war material to be either collected in places indicated or left in territories which are to be evacuated, the Italian plenipotentiaries representing all the allied and associated powers, give to the said clauses the following interpretation, which will be carried into execution:

(a) Any material or part thereof which may be used for the purpose of war must be given up to the allied and associated powers. The Austro-Hungarian army and the German troops are only authorized to take personal arms and equipment belonging to troops evacuating the territories mentioned in Article 3, besides officers' chargers, the transport train, and horses specially allotted to each

¹ This supplement was not printed with the Armistice in our issue of April, 1919 (Supplement, pp. 80-84), because an authentic text was not then available. The official text is now printed from Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

unit for transport of food supplies, kitchens, officers' luggage, and medical material. This clause applies to the whole army and to all the services.

(b) Concerning artillery, it has been arranged that the Austro-Hungarian army and German troops shall abandon all artillery material and equipment in the territory to be evacuated.

The calculations necessary for obtaining a complete and exact total of the artillery divisions and army corps at the disposal of Austro-Hungary on the cessation of hostilities (half of which must be given up to the associated powers) will be made later, in order to arrange, if necessary, for the delivery of other Austro-Hungarian artillery material and for the possible eventual return of material to the Austro-Hungarian army by the Allied and Associated armies.

All artillery which does not actually form part of the divisional artillery and army corps must be given up, without exception. It will not, however, be necessary to calculate the amount.

(c) On the Italian front the delivery of divisional and army corps artillery will be effected at the following places: Trento, Bolzano, Pieve di Cadore, Stazione per la Carnia, Tolmino, Gorizia, and Trieste.

3. Special commissions will be selected by the commanders in chief of allied and associated armies on the various Austro-Hungarian fronts, which will immediately proceed, accompanied by the necessary escorts, to the places they regard as the most suitable from which to control the execution of the provisions established above.

4. It has been determined that the designations M. Toblach and M. Tarvis indicate the groups of mountains dominating the ridge of Toblach Mountains and the Valley of Tarvis.

5. The retirement of Austro-Hungarian troops and those of her allies beyond the lines indicated in Article 3 of the protocol of armistice conditions will take place within 15 days of the cessation of hostilities, as far as the Italian front is concerned.

On the Italian front, Austro-Hungarian troops and those of her allies must have retired beyond the line Tonale—Noce—Lavis—Avisio—Pordoi—Lavinallongo—Falzarego—Pieve di Cadore—Colle Mauria—Alto Tagliamento—Fella—Raccolana—Selle Nevea—Isonzo by the fifth day; they must also have evacuated the Dalmatian territory indicated above.

Austro-Hungarian troops on land and sea, or those of her allies,

not having evacuated the territories indicated within the period of 15 days will be regarded as prisoners of war.

6. The payment of any requisitions made by the armies of the Allied and Associated armies on Austro-Hungarian territory will be carried out according to paragraph 1 of page 227 of "Servizio in Guerra—Part II, Edizione 1915," actually in force in the Italian army.

7. As regards railways and the exercise of the rights confirmed upon the Associated Powers by Article 4 of the armistice agreement between the Allied Powers and Austria-Hungary, it has been determined that the transport of troops, war material, and supplies for Allied and Associated Powers on the Austro-Hungarian railway system, outside territory evacuated in accordance with the terms of the armistice, and the direction and working of the railways shall be effected by the employees of the Austro-Hungarian railway administration, under the supervision of special commissioners selected by the Allied Powers, and the military Italian headquarters which it will be considered necessary to establish, the Austro-Hungarian authorities will give priority to allied military trains and will guarantee their safety.

8. On territory to be evacuated at the cessation of hostilities all mines on roads or railway tracts, all mine fields and other devices for interrupting communications by road or rail must be rendered inactive and harmless.

9. Within a period of eight days from the cessation of hostilities, prisoners and Italian subjects interned in Austria-Hungary must cease all work, except in the case of prisoners and interned who have been employed in agricultural pursuits previous to the day on which the armistice was signed. In any case they must be ready to leave at once on request of the commander in chief of the Italian Army.

10. Austria-Hungary must provide for the protection, safety, and supplies (expenses of these to be repaid) of the various commissions selected by the Allied Governments to take over war material and to exercise general control, whether in the territory to be evacuated or in any other part of Austria-Hungary.

(II) NAVAL CLAUSES.

1. The hour for the cessation of hostilities by sea will be the same as that of the cessation of hostilities by land and air.

Before that time the Austro-Hungarian Government must have furnished the Italian Government, and those of the associated powers, with the necessary information concerning the position and movements of the Austro-Hungarian ships, through the wireless station at Pola, which will transmit the information to Venice.

2. The units referred to in Articles II and III, to be surrendered to the associated powers, must return to Venice between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. on November 6; they will take a pilot on board fourteen miles from the coast. An exception is made as regards the Danube monitors, which will be required to proceed to a port indicated by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated powers on the Balkan front, under such conditions as he may determine.

3. The following ships will proceed to Venice:

Teghethoff.
Prinz Eugen.
Ferdinand Max.
Saida.
Novara.
Helgoland.

Nine destroyers of *Tatra* type (at least 800 tons) of most recent construction.

Twelve torpedo boats (200-ton type).

Mine layer *Chamaleon*.

Fifteen submarines built between 1910 and 1918, and all German submarines which are, or may eventually be, in Austro-Hungarian waters.

Premeditated damage, or damage occurring on board the ships to be surrendered will be regarded by the Allied Governments as a grave infringement of the present armistice terms.

The *Lago di Garda* flotilla will be surrendered to the associated powers in the port of Riva.

All ships to be surrendered to the associated powers will be concentrated in the ports of Buccari and Spalato within 48 hours of the cessation of hostilities.

4. As regards the right of sweeping mine fields and destroying barrages, the Austro-Hungarian Government guarantees to deliver the maps of mine fields and barrages at Pola, Cattaro, and Fiume to the

commander of the port of Venice, and to the admiral of the fleet at Brindisi within 48 hours of the cessation of hostilities, and within 96 hours of the cessation of hostilities, maps of mine fields and barrages in the Mediterranean and Italian lakes and rivers, with additional notification of such mine fields or barrages laid by order of the German Government as are within their knowledge.

Within the same period of 96 hours a similar communication concerning the Danube and the Black Sea will be delivered to the commander of the associated forces on the Balkan front.

5. The restitution of merchant ships belonging to the associated powers will take place within 96 hours of the cessation of hostilities, in accordance with the indications determined by each associated power which will be transmitted to the Austro-Hungarian Government. The Associated Powers reserve to themselves the constitution of the commission referred to in Article 5, and of informing the Austro-Hungarian Government of its functions and of the place in which it will meet.

6. The naval base referred to in Article VI is Spalato.

7. The evacuation referred to in Article VII will be effected within the period fixed for the retirement of the troops beyond the armistice lines. There must be no damage to fixed, mobile, or floating material in the ports.

Evacuations may be effected via the Lagoon canals by means of Austro-Hungarian boats which may be brought in from outside.

8. The occupation referred to in Article VIII will take place within 48 hours of the cessation of hostilities.

The Austro-Hungarian authorities must guarantee the safety of vessels transporting troops for the occupation of Pola and of islands and other places as provided for in the terms of the armistice for the land Army.

The Austro-Hungarian Government will give directions that the ships belonging to associated powers proceeding to Pola should be met 14 miles out by pilots capable of showing them the safest way into port. All damage to the persons or property of the Associated Powers will be regarded as a grave infringement of the present armistice terms.

The undersigned duly authorized plenipotentiaries have signified their approval of the above conditions.

November 3, 1918.

*Representatives of the Supreme
Command of the Austro-Hun-
garian Army.*

VICTOR WEBER, EDLER VON WEBE-
NAU.

KARL SCHNELLER.

Y. VON LIECHTENSTEIN.

J. V. NYEKHEGYI.

ZWIERKOWSKI.

VICTOR, FREIHERR VON SEILLER.

KAMILLO RUGGERA.

*Representatives of the Supreme
Command of the Italian Army.*

Ten. Gen. PIETRO BADOGLIO.

Magg. Gen. SCIPIONE SCIPIONI.

Colonn. TULLIO MARCHETTI.

Colonn. PIETRO GAZZERA.

Colonn. PIETRO MARAVIGNA.

Colonn. ALBERTO PARIANI.

Cap. Vasc. FRANCESCO ACCINNI.

TEXT OF MILITARY CONVENTION BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND HUNGARY,
SIGNED AT BELGRADE NOVEMBER 13, 1918.¹

*Military Convention Regulating the Conditions under which the
Armistice, Signed between the Allies and Austria-Hungary,
is to be Applied in Hungary.*

1. The Hungarian Government will withdraw all troops north of a line drawn through the upper valley of the Szamos, Bistritz, Maros-Vásárhely, the river Maros to its junction with the Theiss, Maria-Theresiopel, Baja, Fünfkirchen (these places not being occupied by Hungarian troops), course of the Drave, until it coincides with the frontier of Slavonia-Croatia.

The evacuation to be carried out in eight days, the Allies to be en-

¹ Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

titled to occupy the evacuated territory on the conditions laid down by the general commander in chief of the Allied Armies. Civil administration will remain in the hands of the Government.

In actual fact only the police and gendarmerie will be retained in the evacuated zone, being indispensable to the maintenance of order, and also such men as are required to insure the safety of the railways.

2. Demobilization of Hungarian naval and military forces. An exception will be made in the case of six infantry divisions and two cavalry divisions, required for the maintenance of internal order and in the case of small sections of police mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. The Allies to have the right of occupying all places and strategic points, which may be permanently fixed by the general commander in chief of the Allied armies.

The Allied troops to be allowed to pass through or to remain in any part of Hungary.

The Allies to have permanent right of use, for military purposes, of all rolling stock and shipping belonging to the State or to private individuals resident in Hungary, also of all draft animals.

4. The rolling stock and railway staff usually employed in the occupied territory will remain (see paragraph 1), and a reserve of 2,000 wagons and 100 locomotives (normal gauge), and 600 wagons and 50 locomotives (narrow gauge), will also be handed over within the month to the general commander in chief. These will be for the use of the allied troops and to compensate for the deficiency of material from Serbia due to the war. Some portion of this material could be levied from Austria. The figures are approximate.

5. The ships and crews, usually employed in the service of the occupied territory will remain, in addition to monitors will be surrendered to the Allies immediately at Belgrade. The rest of the Danube flotilla will be assembled in one of the Danube ports, to be appointed later by the general commander in chief, and will be disarmed there. A levy of 10 passenger vessels, 10 tugs, and 60 lighters will be made on this flotilla as soon as possible for the use of the allied troops, to compensate for the deficiency of material from Serbia due to the war. The figures are approximate.

6. Within 15 days a detachment of 3,000 men from the railway technical troops are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief, supplied with the material necessary to repair the Serbian railways. These figures are approximate.

7. Within 15 days a detachment of sappers of the telegraph branch are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief provided with material necessary for establishing telegraphic and telephone communications with Serbia.

8. Within one month, 25,000 horses are to be placed at the disposal of the general commander in chief, together with such transport material as he may deem necessary. These figures are approximate.

9. Arms and war material to be deposited at places appointed by the general commander in chief. A portion of this material will be levied for the purpose of supplying units to be placed under the orders of the general commander in chief.

10. Immediate liberation of all allied prisoners of war and interned civilians, who will be collected at places convenient for their dispatch by rail. They will there receive directions as to time and place of repatriation, according to the orders issued by the general commander in chief. Hungarian prisoners of war to be provisionally retained.

11. A delay of 15 days is granted for the passage of German troops through Hungary and their quartering meanwhile, dating from the signing of the armistice by General Diaz (November 4, 3 p.m.). Postal and telegraphic communication with Germany will only be permitted under the military control of the Allies. The Hungarian Government undertakes to allow no military telegraphic communication with Germany.

12. Hungary will facilitate the supplying of the allied troops of occupation; requisitions will be allowed on condition that they are not arbitrary and that they are paid for at current rates.

13. The situation of all Austro-Hungarian mines in the Danube and the Black Sea must be communicated immediately to the general commander in chief. Further, the Hungarian Government undertakes to stop the passage of all floating mines sown in the Danube upstream from the Hungarian and Austrian frontier and to remove all those actually in Hungarian waters.

14. The Hungarian postal service, telegraphs, telephones, and railways will be placed under allied control.

15. An allied representative will be attached to the Hungarian ministry of supplies in order to safeguard allied interests.

16. Hungary is under an obligation to cease all relations with Ger-

many and stringently to forbid the passage of German troops to Roumania.

17. The Allies shall not interfere with the internal administration of affairs in Hungary.

18. Hostilities between Hungary and the Allies are at an end.

Two copies made November 13, 1918, at 11.15 p.m., at Belgrade.

Signed for the Allies by the delegates of the general commander in chief.

VOIVODE MISHITCH.

GEN. HENRYS.

Signed for Hungary by the delegates of the Hungarian Government.

BÉLA LINDER.

BULGARIA ARMISTICE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1918.¹

Military Convention Regulating the Conditions of Suspension of Hostilities Between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria.

(1) Immediate evacuation of the territories still occupied by Bulgarians in Greece and Serbia; no cattle, cereals, or provisions to be exported from such territories, which must be left undamaged; the Bulgarian civil administration will continue to function in the parts of Bulgaria actually occupied by the Allies.

(2) Immediate demobilization of the entire Bulgarian Army, with the exception of a fighting force comprising 3 divisions of 16 battalions each, 4 regiments of cavalry, which will be employed, 2 divisions for the defense of the east frontier of Bulgaria, and of the Dobrudja and 1 division for guarding the railways.

(3) Surrender at points designated by the high command of the armies of the east of arms, munitions, and military vehicles belonging to the elements demobilized, which will be stored by the Bulgarian authorities and under the control of the Allies. The horses also will be handed over to the Allies.

(4) Restitution to Greece of the material of the Fourth Greek Army Corps, taken from the Greek Army at the occupation of eastern Macedonia, in so far that it has not been sent to Germany.

¹ Senate Document No. 147, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

(5) The elements of the Bulgarian troops now at the west of the meridian of Uskub will lay down their arms and will be considered, until further order, as prisoners of war; the officers will be allowed to keep their swords.

(6) The Bulgarian prisoners of war in the East will be employed by the Allied armies until the peace without reciprocity as concerning the prisoners of war of the Allies. These last will be immediately surrendered to the Allied authorities and deported civilians will be wholly free to reenter their own country.

(7) Germany and Austria will be allowed a delay of four weeks to withdraw their troops and military organizations from Bulgaria. The diplomatic and consular representatives of the Central Powers, as well as their citizens, must withdraw in this same period. The orders for the cessation of hostilities will be given at the time of the signature of the present convention.

(Signed) Gen. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.

(Signed) ANDRÉ LIAPTCHEW.

Gen. LOUKOFF.

Military Covenant Regulating the Conditions of the Suspension of Hostilities Between the Allied Powers and Bulgaria.

SECRET ARTICLES.

(1) The eventual passage of the Allied military forces over Bulgarian territory, as well as the utilization of railways, roads, waterways, and harbors, will be the object of a special covenant between the Bulgarian Government and the High Command of the Army of the East. Some negotiations to this effect will begin in about eight days at the most. They will concern, also, the control of telephone, telegraph, and the stations of T. S. F.

(2) A certain number of strategical points in the interior of the Bulgarian territory will be occupied by the great Allied powers. This occupation will be provisional, and will serve purely as a guaranty. It will not give way to coercion or arbitrary requisition. The General in Chief of the armies gives assurance that unless unusual circumstances arise, Sofia will not be occupied.

(3) The General in Chief reserves for himself, in case of neces-

sity, the right to demand absolute cessation of every relation between Bulgaria and her former allies.

(4) The opening of Bulgarian ports to the vessels of allied and neutral powers.

(Signed) Gen. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.

(Signed) ANDRÉ LIAPTCHEW.

Gen. LOUKOFF.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BELGIUM, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND FRANCE, OF THE ONE PART, AND GERMANY OF THE OTHER PART, WITH REGARD TO THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORIES OF THE RHINE.¹

Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

The undersigned, acting under the powers conferred upon them by their respective governments, have come to the following agreement as provided for in Article 432 of the treaty of peace of even date:

ARTICLE 1.

In accordance with Article 428 and the following articles of the treaty of even date, the armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers will continue in occupation of German territory (as such occupation is defined by Article 5 of the Armistice Convention of November 11, 1918, as extended by Article 7 of the additional convention of January 16, 1919), as a guaranty of the execution by Germany of the treaty.

No German troops, except prisoners of war in process of repatriation, shall be admitted to the occupied territories, even in transit; but police forces of a strength to be determined by the Allied and Associated Powers may be maintained in these territories for the purpose of insuring order.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall be constituted a civilian body styled the Interallied Rhineland High Commission, and hereinafter called the High Commission, which, except in so far as the treaty may otherwise pro-

¹ Senate Document No. 75, 66th Congress, 1st Session.

vide, shall be the supreme representative of the Allied and Associated Powers within the occupied territory. It shall consist of four members representing Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

ARTICLE 3.

(a) The High Commission shall have the power to issue ordinances so far as may be necessary for securing the maintenance, safety, and requirements of the Allied and Associated forces. Such ordinances shall be published under the authority of the High Commission, and copies thereof shall be sent to each of the Allied and Associated Governments and also to the German Government.

When so published they shall have the force of law and shall be recognized as such by all the Allied and Associated military authorities and by the German civil authorities.

(b) The members of the High Commission shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

(c) The German courts shall continue to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to the exceptions contained in paragraphs (d) and (e) below.

(d) The armed forces of the Allied and Associated Powers and the persons accompanying them, to whom the general officers commanding the armies of occupation shall have issued a revocable pass, and any persons employed by, or in the service of such troops, shall be exclusively subject to the military law and jurisdiction of such forces.

(e) Any person who commits any offense against the persons or property of the armed forces of the Allied or Associated Powers may be made amenable to the military jurisdiction of the said forces.

ARTICLE 4.

The German authorities, both in the occupied and in the unoccupied territories, shall, on the demand of any duly authorized military officer of the occupying forces, arrest and hand over to the nearest commander of the Allied or Associated troops any person charged with an offense who is amenable under paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of Article 3 above to the military jurisdiction of the Allied or Associated forces.

ARTICLE 5.

The civil administration of the Provinces (Provinzen), Government departments (Regierungsbezirke), urban circles (Stadtkreise), rural circles (Landkreise), and communes (Gemeinde), shall remain in the hands of the German authorities, and the civil administration of these areas shall continue under German law and under the authority of the central German Government, except in so far as it may be necessary for the High Commission by ordinance under Article 3 to adapt that administration to the needs and circumstances of military occupation. It is understood that the German authorities shall be obliged, under penalty of removal, to conform to the ordinances issued in virtue of Article 3 above.

ARTICLE 6.

The right to requisition in kind and to demand services in the manner laid down in The Hague Convention, 1907, shall be exercised by the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

The charges for the requisitions effected in the zone of each Allied and Associated army and the estimate of damage caused by the troops of occupation shall be determined by local commissions composed in equal representation of German civilians appointed by the German civil authorities and Allied or Associated military officers, and presided over by some person appointed by the High Commission.

The German Government shall continue to be responsible for the cost of maintenance of the troops of occupation under the conditions fixed by the treaty. The German Government shall also be responsible for the costs and expenses of the High Commission and for its housing. Suitable premises for the housing of the High Commission shall be selected after consultation with the German Government.

ARTICLE 7.

The Allied and Associated troops shall continue undisturbed in possession of any premises at present occupied by them, subject to the provision of Article 8 (b) below.

ARTICLE 8.

(a) The German Government shall undertake, moreover, to place at the disposal of the Allied and Associated troops and to maintain

in a good state of repair all the military establishments required for the said troops, with the necessary furniture, heating and lighting, in accordance with the regulations concerning these matters in force in the various armies concerned. These shall include accommodation for officers and men, guardrooms, offices, administrative, regimental, and staff headquarters, workshops, storerooms, hospitals, laundries, regimental schools, riding schools, stables, training grounds and rifle and artillery ranges, aviation grounds, grazing grounds, warehouses for supplies, and grounds for military manœuvres, also theater and cinema premises, and reasonable facilities for sport and for recreation grounds for the troops.

(b) Private soldiers and noncommissioned officers shall be accommodated in barracks, and shall not be billeted on the inhabitants, except in cases of exceptional emergency.

In the event of the existing military establishments being insufficient or not being considered suitable, the Allied and Associated troops may take possession of any other public or private establishment with its personnel, suitable for those purposes, or, if there are no such suitable premises, they may require the construction of new barracks.

Civilian and military officers and their families may be billeted on the inhabitants in accordance with the billeting regulations in force in each army.

ARTICLE 9.

No German direct taxes or duties will be payable by the High Commission, the Allied and Associated armies, or their personnel.

Food supplies, arms, clothing, equipment, and provisions of all kinds for the use of the Allied and Associated armies, or addressed to the military authorities, or to the High Commission, or to canteens and officers' messes, shall be transported free of charge and free of all import duties of any kind.

ARTICLE 10.

The personnel employed on all means of communication (railways, railroads and tramways of all kinds, waterways (including the Rhine), roads and rivers), shall obey any orders given by, or on behalf of, the commander in chief of the Allied and Associated armies for military purposes.

All the material and all the civil personnel necessary for the maintenance and working of all means of communication must be kept intact on all such means of communication in the occupied territory.

The transport on the railways of troops or individual soldiers or officers, on duty or furnished with a warrant, will be effected without payment.

ARTICLE 11.

The armies of occupation may continue to use for military purposes all existing telegraphic and telephonic installations.

The armies of occupation shall also have the right to continue to install and use military telegraph and telephone lines, wireless stations, and all other similar means of communication which may appear to them expedient. For this purpose, subject to the approval of the High Commission, they may enter upon and occupy any land, whether public or private.

The personnel of the public telegraph and telephone services shall continue to obey the orders of the commander in chief of the Allied and Associated armies given for military purposes.

Telegrams and messages to or from the Allied and Associated authorities and the High Commission and of an official nature shall be entitled to priority over all other communications and shall be dispatched free of charge. The Allied and Associated military authorities shall have the right to supervise the order in which such communications are transmitted.

No wireless telegraphy installations shall be allowed to be erected by the authorities or by the inhabitants of the occupied territory without previous authorization by the Allied and Associated military authorities.

ARTICLE 12.

The personnel of the postal services shall obey any orders given by or on behalf of the commander in chief of the Allied and Associated armies for military purposes. The public postal service shall continue to be carried out by the German authorities, but this shall not in any way affect the retention of the military postal services organized by the armies of occupation, who shall have the right to use all existing postal routes for military requirements.

The said armies shall have the right to run postal wagons with all necessary personnel on all existing postal routes.

The German Government shall transmit free of charge, and without examination, letters and parcels which may be intrusted to its post offices by or for the armies of occupation or by or for the High Commission; and shall be responsible for the value of any letters or parcels lost.

ARTICLE 13.

The High Commission shall have the power, whenever they think it necessary, to declare a state of siege in any part of the territory or in the whole of it. Upon such declaration the military authorities shall have the powers provided in the German Imperial Law of May 30, 1892.

In case of emergency, where public order is disturbed or threatened in any district, the local military authorities shall have the power to take such temporary measures as may be necessary for restoring order. In such case the military authorities shall report the facts to the high commission.

Done at Versailles, the 28th day of June, 1919.

MEMORANDUM DEFINING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND THE INTERALLIED RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION.¹

Approved by the Council of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on June 13, 1919.

1. Each High Commissioner is directly responsible to his government, economic questions being first referred by the High Commission to the Supreme Economic Council as long as that body exists.

2. The ordinances of the High Commission are to be communicated to the commanders of armies by, or on behalf of, the Allied High Command.

3. Whenever the High Commission has occasion to publish ordinances affecting the interests of the occupying armies, in respect of which the initiative does not come from the military authorities, the High Commission shall consult the military authorities beforehand.

4. Communications between the High Commission and the various

¹ Congressional Record, September 5, 1919, Vol. 58, No. 88, p. 5165.

military authorities will always take place through the channel of the Allied High Command.

5. All civil commissions or officials already appointed or to be appointed by any one or more of the Allied and Associated Powers who deal with matters affecting the civil administration or the economic life of the civilian population in the occupied territory shall, if they are retained, be placed under the authority of the High Commission.

6. (a) The appointment of each High Commissioner shall be subject to the approval of all the Allied and Associated Governments represented.

(b) The French member of the High Commission shall be president thereof.

(c) The decisions of the High Commission shall be reached by a majority of votes.

(d) Each High Commissioner shall have one vote. But in case of an equality of votes the president shall have the right to give a casting vote.

(e) In either of these two cases the dissenting High Commissioner, or High Commissioners, may appeal to their governments. But such an appeal shall not, in case of urgency, delay the putting into execution of the decisions taken, which shall then be carried out under the responsibility of the members voting for the decisions.

7. In issuing decrees and proclamations or otherwise interfering with civil administration under a state of siege, the commander in chief shall continue to act in consultation with and only after approval by the High Commission.

This shall, of course, not apply to action of a purely military nature.

DECLARATION BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN REGARD TO THE OCCUPATION OF THE
RHINE PROVINCES.¹

June 16, 1919.

The Allied and Associated Powers did not insist on making the period of occupation last until the reparation clauses were completely executed, because they assumed that Germany would be obliged to give

¹ British Command, Paper No. 240

every proof of her good will and every necessary guarantee before the end of the fifteen years' time.

As the cost of occupation involves an equivalent reduction of the amount available for reparations, the Allied and Associated Powers stipulated, by Article 431 of the treaty, that if before the end of the fifteen years' period Germany had fulfilled all her obligations under the treaty, the troops of occupation should be immediately withdrawn.

If Germany, at the earlier date, has given proofs of her good will and satisfactory guarantees to assure the fulfillment of her obligations the Allied and Associated Powers concerned will be ready to come to an agreement between themselves for the earlier termination of the period of occupation.

Now and henceforward, in order to alleviate the burden of the reparations bill, they agree that as soon as the Allied and Associated Powers concerned are convinced that the conditions of disarmament by Germany are being satisfactorily fulfilled, the annual amount of the sums to be paid by Germany to cover the cost of occupation shall not exceed 240 million marks (gold). This provision can be modified if the Allied and Associated Powers agree as to the necessity of such modification.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
 G. CLEMENCEAU.
 D. LLOYD GEORGE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE PROVIDING FOR
ASSISTANCE TO FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION
BY GERMANY.¹

Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic are equally animated by the desire to maintain the peace of the world so happily restored by the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, putting an end to the war begun by the aggression of the German Empire and ended by the defeat of that Power; and,

Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic are fully persuaded that an unprovoked movement of aggression by

¹ Senate Document No. 63, 66th Congress, 1st Session. Not ratified at the date of publication herein.

Germany against France would not only violate both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Versailles to which the United States of America and the French Republic are parties, thus exposing France anew to the intolerable burdens of an unprovoked war, but that such aggression on the part of Germany would be and is so regarded by the Treaty of Versailles as a hostile act against all the Powers signatory to that treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world by involving inevitably and directly the states of Europe, and indirectly, as experience has amply and unfortunately demonstrated, the world at large; and,

Whereas the United States of America and the French Republic fear that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in said Treaty of Versailles may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France on the one hand and the United States of America as one of the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles on the other;

Therefore, the United States of America and the French Republic having decided to conclude a treaty to effect these necessary purposes, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, specially authorized thereto by the President of the United States, and Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War, and Stéphen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, specially authorized thereto by Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, by the United States of America, the French Republic and the British Empire among other Powers:

ARTICLE 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manoeuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden.

ARTICLE 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, the United States of America shall be bound to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

ARTICLE II.

The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between Great Britain and the French Republic, a copy of which treaty is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

ARTICLE III.

The present treaty must be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, and must be recognized by the Council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the Covenant of the League. It will continue in force until, on the application of one of the Parties to it, the Council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the League itself affords sufficient protection.

ARTICLE IV.

The present treaty will be submitted to the Senate of the United States at the same time as the Treaty of Versailles is submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification. It will be submitted before ratification to the French Chambers of Deputies for approval. The ratifications thereof will be exchanged on the deposit of ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris or as soon thereafter as shall be possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries, to wit: On the part of the United States of America, Woodrow Wilson, President, and Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, of the United States; and on the part of the French Republic, Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of War, and Stéphen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have signed the above articles both in the English and French languages, and they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and the one hundred and forty-third of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSING.

[SEAL.]

G. CLEMENCEAU.

[SEAL.]

S. PICHON.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE PROVIDING FOR ASSISTANCE TO FRANCE IN THE EVENT OF UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION BY GERMANY.¹

Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

Whereas there is a danger that the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the Treaty of Peace signed this day at Versailles may not at first provide adequate security and protection to the French Republic; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty is willing, subject to the consent of His Parliament and provided that a similar obligation is entered into by the United States of America, to undertake to support the French Government in the case of an unprovoked movement of aggression being made against France by Germany; and

Whereas His Britannic Majesty and the President of the French Republic have determined to conclude a treaty to that effect and have named as their plenipotentiaries for the purpose, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, M. P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;

The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O. M., M. P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the French Republic:

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;

Mr. Stéphen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

¹ Senate Document No. 63, 66th Congress, 1st Session, ratified.

who having communicated their full powers found in good and due form have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

In case the following stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine contained in the Treaty of Peace with Germany signed at Versailles the 28th day of June, 1919, by the British Empire, the French Republic and the United States of America among other Powers:

ARTICLE 42. Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometres to the east of the Rhine.

ARTICLE 43. In the area defined above the maintenance and assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military manœuvres of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization are in the same way forbidden.

ARTICLE 44. In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the Powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

may not at first provide adequate security and protection to France, Great Britain agrees to come immediately to her assistance in the event of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her being made by Germany.

ARTICLE II.

The present treaty, in similar terms with the treaty of even date for the same purpose concluded between the French Republic and the United States of America, a copy of which treaty is annexed hereto, will only come into force when the latter is ratified.

ARTICLE III.

The present treaty must be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations and must be recognized by the Council, acting if need be by a majority, as an engagement which is consistent with the Covenant of the League; it will continue in force until on the application of one of the parties to it the Council, acting if need be by a majority, agrees that the League itself affords sufficient protection.

ARTICLE IV.

The present treaty shall before ratification by His Majesty be submitted to Parliament for approval.

It shall before ratification by the President of the French Republic be submitted to the French Chambers for approval.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall impose no obligation upon any of the Dominions of the British Empire unless and until it is approved by the Parliament of the Dominion concerned.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and shall, subject to Articles II and IV, come into force at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Germany of even date comes into force for the British Empire and the French Republic.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, drawn up in the English and French languages.

Done in duplicate at Versailles, on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1919.

D. LLOYD GEORGE.

ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

CLEMENCEAU.

S. PICHON.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO M. PADEREWSKI BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE TRANSMITTING TO HIM THE TREATY TO BE SIGNED BY POLAND UNDER ARTICLE 93 OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY.¹

Paris, June 24, 1919.

SIR:

On behalf of the Supreme Council of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, I have the honor to communicate to you herewith in its final form the text of the treaty which, in accordance with Article 93 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, Poland will be asked to sign on the occasion of the confirmation of her recognition as an independent state and of the transference to her of the territories

¹ British Treaty Series, No. 8 (1919).

included in the former German Empire which are assigned to her by the said treaty. The principal provisions were communicated to the Polish Delegation in Paris in May last, and were subsequently communicated direct to the Polish Government through the French Minister at Warsaw. The Council have since had the advantage of the suggestions which you were good enough to convey to them in your memorandum of the 16th June, and as the result of a study of these suggestions modifications have been introduced in the text of the treaty. The Council believe that it will be found that by these modifications the principal points to which attention was drawn in your memorandum have, in so far as they relate to specific provisions of the treaty, been adequately covered.

In formally communicating to you the final decision of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers in this matter, I should desire to take this opportunity of explaining in a more formal manner than has hitherto been done the considerations by which the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have been guided in dealing with the question.

1. In the first place, I would point out that this treaty does not constitute any fresh departure. It has for long been the established procedure of the public law of Europe that when a state is created, or even when large accessions of territory are made to an established state, the joint and formal recognition by the great Powers should be accompanied by the requirement that such state should, in the form of a binding international convention, undertake to comply with certain principles of government. This principal, for which there are numerous other precedents, received the most explicit sanction when, at the last great assembly of European Powers—the Congress of Berlin—the sovereignty and independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Roumania were recognized. It is desirable to recall the words used on this occasion by the British, French, Italian, and German plenipotentiaries, as recorded in the protocol of the 28th June, 1878:

Lord Salisbury recognizes the independence of Serbia, but is of opinion that it would be desirable to stipulate in the Principality the great principle of religious liberty.

Mr. Waddington believes that it is important to take advantage of this solemn opportunity to cause the principles of religious liberty to be affirmed by the representatives of Europe. His Excellency adds that Serbia, who claims

to enter the European family on the same basis as other states, must previously recognize the principles which are the basis of social organization in all States of Europe and accept them as a necessary condition of the favor which she asks for.

Prince Bismarck, associating himself with the French proposal, declares that the assent of Germany is always assured to any motion favorable to religious liberty.

Count de Launay says that, in the name of Italy, he desires to adhere to the principle of religious liberty, which forms one of the essential bases of the institutions of his country, and that he associates himself with the declarations made on this subject by Germany, France, and Great Britain.

Count Andrassy expresses himself to the same effect, and the Ottoman plenipotentiaries raise no objection.

Prince Bismarck, after having summed up the results of the vote, declares that Germany admits the independence of Serbia, but on condition that religious liberty will be recognized in the Principality. His Serene Highness adds that the drafting committee, when they formulate this decision, will affirm the connection established by the Conference between the proclamation of Serbian independence and the recognition of religious liberty.

2. The Principal Allied and Associated Powers are of opinion that they would be false to the responsibility which rests upon them if on this occasion they departed from what has become an established tradition. In this connection I must also recall to your consideration the fact that it is to the endeavors and sacrifices of the Powers in whose name I am addressing you that the Polish nation owes the recovery of its independence. It is by their decision that Polish sovereignty is being reestablished over the territories in question and that the inhabitants of these territories are being incorporated in the Polish nation. It is on the support which the resources of these Powers will afford to the League of Nations that for the future Poland will to a large extent depend for the secure possession of these territories. There rests, therefore, upon these Powers an obligation, which they cannot evade, to secure in the most permanent and solemn form guarantees for certain essential rights which will afford to the inhabitants the necessary protection whatever changes may take place in the internal constitution of the Polish state.

It is in accordance with this obligation that clause 93 was inserted in the Treaty of Peace with Germany. This clause relates only to Poland, but a similar clause applies the same principles to Czechoslovakia, and other clauses have been inserted in the Treaty of Peace

with Austria and will be inserted in those with Hungary and with Bulgaria, under which similar obligations will be undertaken by other states, which under those treaties receive large accessions of territory.

The consideration of these facts will be sufficient to show that by the requirement addressed to Poland at the time when it receives in the most solemn manner the joint recognition of the reestablishment of its sovereignty and independence and when large accessions of territory are being assigned to it, no doubt is thrown upon the sincerity of the desire of the Polish Government and the Polish nation to maintain the general principles of justice and liberty. Any such doubt would be far from the intention of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

3. It is indeed true that the new treaty differs in form from earlier conventions dealing with similar matters. The change of form is a necessary consequence and an essential part of the new system of international relations which is now being built up by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under the older system the guarantee for the execution of similar provisions was vested in the great Powers. Experience has shown that this was in practice ineffective, and it was also open to the criticism that it might give to the great Powers, either individually or in combination, a right to interfere in the internal constitution of the states affected which could be used for political purposes. Under the new system the guarantee is entrusted to the League of Nations. The clauses dealing with this guarantee have been carefully drafted so as to make it clear that Poland will not be in any way under the tutelage of those Powers who are signatories to the treaty.

I should desire, moreover, to point out to you that provision has been inserted in the treaty by which disputes arising out of its provisions may be brought before the Court of the League of Nations. In this way differences which might arise will be removed from the political sphere and placed in the hands of a judicial court, and it is hoped that thereby an impartial decision will be facilitated, while at the same time any danger of political interference by the Powers in the internal affairs of Poland will be avoided.

4. The particular provisions to which Poland and the other states will be asked to adhere differ to some extent from those which were imposed on the new states at the Congress of Berlin. But the obligations imposed upon new states seeking recognition have at all times

varied with the particular circumstances. The Kingdom of the United Netherlands in 1814 formally undertook precise obligations with regard to the Belgian provinces at that time annexed to the kingdom which formed an important restriction on the unlimited exercise of its sovereignty. It was determined at the establishment of the Kingdom of Greece that the government of that state should take a particular form, viz., it should be both monarchical and constitutional; when Thessaly was annexed to Greece, it was stipulated that the lives, property, honor, religion and customs of those of the inhabitants of the localities ceded to Greece, who remained under the Hellenic administration should be scrupulously respected, and that they should enjoy exactly the same civil and political rights as Hellenic subjects of origin. In addition, very precise stipulations were inserted safeguarding the interests of the Mohammedan population of these territories.

The situation with which the Powers have now to deal is new, and experience has shown that new provisions are necessary. The territories now being transferred both to Poland and to other states inevitably include a large population speaking languages and belonging to races different from that of the people with whom they will be incorporated. Unfortunately, the races have been estranged by long years of bitter hostility. It is believed that these populations will be more easily reconciled to their new position if they know that from the very beginning they have assured protection and adequate guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or oppression. The very knowledge that these guarantees exist will, it is hoped, materially help the reconciliation which all desire, and will indeed do much to prevent the necessity of its enforcement.

5. To turn to the individual clauses of the present treaty. Article 2 guarantees to all inhabitants those elementary rights, which are, as a matter of fact, secured in every civilized state. Clauses 3 to 6 are designed to insure that all the genuine residents in the territories now transferred to Polish sovereignty shall in fact be assured of the full privileges of citizenship. Articles 7 and 8, which are in accordance with precedent, provide against any discrimination against those Polish citizens who by their religion, their language, or their race, differ from the large mass of the Polish population. It is understood that, far from raising any objection to the matter of these articles, the Polish Government have already, of their own accord, declared

their firm intention of basing their institutions on the cardinal principles enunciated therein.

The following articles are of rather a different nature in that they provide more special privileges to certain groups of these minorities. In the final revision of these latter articles, the Powers have been impressed by the suggestions made in your memorandum of the 16th June, and the articles have in consequence been subjected to some material modifications. In the final text of the treaty it has been made clear that the special privileges accorded in Article 9 are extended to Polish citizens of German speech only in such parts of Poland as are, by the treaty with Germany, transferred from Germany to Poland. Germans in other parts of Poland will be unable under this article to claim to avail themselves of these privileges. They will therefore in this matter be dependent solely on the generosity of the Polish Government, and will in fact be in the same position as German citizens of Polish speech in Germany.

6. Clauses 10 and 12 deal specifically with the Jewish citizens of Poland. The information at the disposal of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers as to the existing relations between the Jews and the other Polish citizens has led them to the conclusion that, in view of the historical development of the Jewish question and the great animosity aroused by it, special protection is necessary for the Jews in Poland. These clauses have been limited to the minimum which seems necessary under the circumstances of the present day, viz., the maintenance of Jewish schools and the protection of the Jews in the religious observance of their Sabbath. It is believed that these stipulations will not create any obstacle to the political unity of Poland. They do not constitute any recognition of the Jews as a separate political community within the Polish state. The educational provisions contain nothing beyond what is in fact provided in the educational institutions of many highly organized modern states. There is nothing inconsistent with the sovereignty of the state in recognizing and supporting schools in which children shall be brought up in the religious influences to which they are accustomed in their home. Ample safeguards against any use of non-Polish languages to encourage a spirit of national separation have been provided in the express acknowledgment that the provisions of this treaty do not prevent the Polish state from making the Polish language obligatory in all its schools and educational institutions.

7. The economic clauses contained in Chapter II of the treaty have been drafted with the view of facilitating the establishment of equitable commercial relations between independent Poland and the other Allied and Associated Powers. They include provisions for reciprocal diplomatic and consular representation, for freedom of transit, and for the adhesion of the Polish Government to certain international conventions.

In these clauses the Principal Allied and Associated Powers have not been actuated by any desire to secure for themselves special commercial advantages. It will be observed that the rights accorded to them by these clauses are extended equally to all states who are members of the League of Nations. Some of the provisions are of a transitional character, and have been introduced only with the necessary object of bridging over the short interval which must elapse before general regulations can be established by Poland herself or by commercial treaties or general conventions approved by the League of Nations.

In conclusion, I am to express to you on behalf of the Allied and Associated Powers the very sincere satisfaction which they feel at the reestablishment of Poland as an independent state. They cordially welcome the Polish nation on its reentry into the family of nations. They recall the great services which the ancient Kingdom of Poland rendered to Europe both in public affairs and by its contributions to the progress of mankind which is the common work of all civilized nations. They believe that the voice of Poland will add to the wisdom of their common deliberations in the cause of peace and harmony, that its influence will be used to further the spirit of liberty and justice, both in internal and external affairs, and that thereby it will help in the work of reconciliation between the nations which, with the conclusion of peace, will be the common task of humanity.

The treaty by which Poland solemnly declares before the world her determination to maintain the principles of justice, liberty, and toleration, which were the guiding spirit of the ancient Kingdom of Poland, and also receives in its most explicit and binding form the confirmation of her restoration to the family of independent nations, will be signed by Poland and by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the occasion of, and at the same time as, the signature of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

I have, &c.,

CLEMENCEAU.

TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE
BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, ITALY, AND JAPAN AND POLAND.¹

Signed at Versailles June 28, 1919.

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, on the one hand; and Poland, on the other hand;

Whereas the Allied and Associated Powers have by the success of their arms restored to the Polish nation the independence of which it had been unjustly deprived; and

Whereas by the proclamation of March 30, 1917, the Government of Russia assented to the reestablishment of an independent Polish state; and

Whereas the Polish state, which now in fact exercises sovereignty over those portions of the former Russian Empire which are inhabited by a majority of Poles, has already been recognized as a sovereign and independent state by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; and

Whereas under the Treaty of Peace concluded with Germany by the Allied and Associated Powers, a treaty of which Poland is a signatory, certain portions of the former German Empire will be incorporated in the territory of Poland; and

Whereas under the terms of the said Treaty of Peace, the boundaries of Poland not already laid down are to be subsequently determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers;

The United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, on the one hand, confirming their recognition of the Polish state, constituted within the said limits as a sovereign and independent member of the family of nations, and being anxious to insure the execution of the provisions of Article 93 of the said Treaty of Peace with Germany;

Poland, on the other hand, desiring to conform her institutions to the principles of liberty and justice, and to give a sure guarantee to the inhabitants of the territory over which she has assumed sovereignty;

¹ British Treaty Series, No. 8, (1919), and Senate Document No. 82, 66th Congress, 1st Session. Not ratified at date of publication herein.

For this purpose the high contracting parties represented as follows:

The President of the United States of America, by:

The Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, acting in his own name and by his own proper authority;
The Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State;
The Honorable Henry White, formerly Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Rome and Paris;
The Honorable Edward M. House;
General Tasker H. Bliss, Military Representative of the United States on the Supreme War Council;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, by:

The Right Honorable David Lloyd George, M.P., First Lord of His Treasury and Prime Minister;
The Right Honorable Andrew Bonar Law, M.P., His Lord Privy Seal;
The Right Honorable Viscount Milner, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., His Secretary of State for the Colonies;
The Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, O.M., M.P., His Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;
The Right Honorable George Nicoll Barnes, M.P., Minister without portfolio;

And for the Dominion of Canada, by:

The Honorable Charles Joseph Doherty, Minister of Justice;
The Honorable Arthur Lewis Sifton, Minister of Customs;

For the Commonwealth of Australia, by:

The Right Honorable William Morris Hughes, Attorney-General and Prime Minister;
The Right Honorable Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., Minister for the Navy;

For the Union of South Africa, by:

General the Right Honorable Louis Botha, Minister of Native Affairs and Prime Minister;
Lieutenant-General the Right Honorable Jan Christiaan Smuts, K.C., Minister of Defence;

For the Dominion of New Zealand, by:

The Right Honorable William Ferguson Massey, Minister of Labor and Prime Minister;

For India, by:

The Right Honorable Edwin Samuel Montagu, M.P., His Secretary of State for India;

Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.;

The President of the French Republic, by:

Mr. Georges Clemenceau, President of the Council, Minister of War;

Mr. Stéphen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Louis Lucien Klotz, Minister of Finance;

Mr. André Tardieu, Commissary General for Franco-American Military Affairs;

Mr. Jules Cambon, Ambassador of France;

His Majesty the King of Italy, by:

Baron S. Sonnino, Deputy;

Marquis G. Imperiali, Senator, Ambassador of His Majesty the King of Italy at London;

Mr. S. Crespi, Deputy;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, by:

Marquis Saionzi, formerly President of the Council of Ministers;

Baron Makino, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the Diplomatic Council;

Viscount Chinda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at London;

Mr. K. Matsui, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Paris;

Mr. H. Ijuin, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of H. M. the Emperor of Japan at Rome;

The President of the Polish Republic, by:

Mr. Ignace J. Paderewski, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Roman Dmowski, President of the Polish National Committee;
After having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLE 1.

Poland undertakes that the stipulations contained in Articles 2 to 8 of this chapter shall be recognized as fundamental laws, and that no law, regulation or official action shall conflict or interfere with these stipulations, nor shall any law, regulation or official action prevail over them.

ARTICLE 2.

Poland undertakes to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Poland without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion.

All inhabitants of Poland shall be entitled to the free exercise, whether public or private, of any creed, religion or belief, whose practices are not inconsistent with public order or public morals.

ARTICLE 3.

Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationals habitually resident at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty in territory which is or may be recognized as forming part of Poland, but subject to any provisions in the Treaties of Peace with Germany or Austria respectively relating to persons who become resident in such territory after a specified date.

Nevertheless, the persons referred to above who are over eighteen years of age will be entitled under the conditions contained in the said treaties to opt for any other nationality which may be open to them. Option by a husband will cover his wife and option by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

Persons who have exercised the above right to opt must, except where it is otherwise provided in the Treaty of Peace with Germany, transfer within the succeeding twelve months their place of residence to the state for which they have opted. They will be entitled

to retain their immovable property in Polish territory. They may carry with them their movable property of every description. No export duties may be imposed upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

ARTICLE 4.

Poland admits and declares to be Polish nationals *ipso facto* and without the requirement of any formality persons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Russian nationality who were born in the said territory of parents habitually resident there, even if at the date of the coming into force of the present treaty they are not themselves habitually resident there.

Nevertheless, within two years after the coming into force of the present treaty, these persons may make a declaration before the competent Polish authorities in the country in which they are resident, stating that they abandon Polish nationality, and they will then cease to be considered as Polish nationals. In this connection a declaration by a husband will cover his wife, and a declaration by parents will cover their children under eighteen years of age.

ARTICLE 5.

Poland undertakes to put no hindrance in the way of the exercise of the right which the persons concerned have, under the treaties concluded or to be concluded by the Allied and Associated Powers with Germany, Austria, Hungary or Russia, to choose whether or not they will acquire Polish nationality.

ARTICLE 6.

All persons born in Polish territory who are not born nationals of another State shall *ipso facto* become Polish nationals.

ARTICLE 7.

All Polish nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language or religion.

Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any Polish national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or

political rights, as for instance admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of professions and industries.

No restriction shall be imposed on the free use by any Polish national of any language in private intercourse, in commerce, in religion, in the press or in publications of any kind, or at public meetings.

Notwithstanding any establishment by the Polish Government of an official language, adequate facilities shall be given to Polish nationals of non-Polish speech for the use of their language, either orally or in writing, before the courts.

ARTICLE 8.

Polish nationals who belong to racial, religious or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other Polish nationals. In particular they shall have an equal right to establish, manage and control at their own expense charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to use their own language and to exercise their religion freely therein.

ARTICLE 9.

Poland will provide in the public educational system in towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of Polish nationals of other than Polish speech are residents adequate facilities for insuring that in the primary schools the instruction shall be given to the children of such Polish nationals through the medium of their own language. This provision shall not prevent the Polish Government from making the teaching of the Polish language obligatory in the said schools.

In towns and districts where there is a considerable proportion of Polish nationals belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, these minorities shall be assured an equitable share in the enjoyment and application of the sums which may be provided out of public funds under the state, municipal or other budget, for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to Polish citizens of German speech only in that part of Poland which was German territory on August 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 10.

Educational committees appointed locally by the Jewish communities of Poland will, subject to the general control of the state, provide for the distribution of the proportional share of public funds allocated to Jewish schools in accordance with Article 9, and for the organization and management of these schools.

The provisions of Article 9 concerning the use of languages in schools shall apply to these schools.

ARTICLE 11.

Jews shall not be compelled to perform any act which constitutes a violation of their Sabbath, nor shall they be placed under any disability by reason of their refusal to attend courts of law or to perform any legal business on their Sabbath. This provision, however, shall not exempt Jews from such obligations as shall be imposed upon all other Polish citizens for the necessary purposes of military service, national defence or the preservation of public order. .

Poland declares her intention to refrain from ordering or permitting elections, whether general or local, to be held on a Saturday, nor will registration for electoral or other purposes be compelled to be performed on a Saturday.

ARTICLE 12.

Poland agrees that the stipulations in the foregoing articles, so far as they affect persons belonging to racial, religious or linguistic minorities, constitute obligations of international concern and shall be placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. They shall not be modified without the assent of a majority of the Council of the League of Nations. The United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan hereby agree not to withhold their assent from any modification in these articles which is in due form assented to by a majority of the Council of the League of Nations.

Poland agrees that any member of the Council of the League of Nations shall have the right to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction, or any danger of infraction, of any of these obligations, and that the Council may thereupon take such action and give

such direction as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances.

Poland further agrees that any difference of opinion as to questions of law or fact arising out of these articles between the Polish Government and any one of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers or any other Power, a member of the Council of the League of Nations, shall be held to be a dispute of an international character under Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Polish Government hereby consents that any such dispute shall, if the other party thereto demands, be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The decision of the Permanent Court shall be final and shall have the same force and effect as an award under Article 13 of the Covenant.

CHAPTER II.

ARTICLE 13.

Each of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the one part and Poland on the other shall be at liberty to appoint diplomatic representatives to reside in their respective capitals, as well as consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of their respective territories.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, however, shall not enter upon their duties until they have been admitted in the usual manner by the government in the territory of which they are stationed.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents shall enjoy all the facilities, privileges, exemptions and immunities of every kind which are or shall be granted to consular officers of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 14.

Pending the establishment of an import tariff by the Polish Government, goods originating in the Allied and Associated States shall not be subject to any higher duties on importation into Poland than the most favorable rates of duty applicable to goods of the same kind under either the German, Austro-Hungarian or Russian Customs Tariffs on July 1, 1914.

ARTICLE 15.

Poland undertakes to make no treaty, convention or arrangement and to take no other action which will prevent her from joining in any general agreement for the equitable treatment of the commerce of other states that may be concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations within five years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Poland also undertakes to extend to all the Allied and Associated States any favors or privileges in customs matters which she may grant during the same period of five years to any state with which, since August, 1914, the Allies have been at war, or to any state which may have concluded with Austria special customs arrangements as provided for in the Treaty of Peace to be concluded with Austria.

ARTICLE 16.

Pending the conclusion of the general agreement referred to above, Poland undertakes to treat on the same footing as national vessels or vessels of the most favored nation the vessels of all the Allied and Associated States which accord similar treatment to Polish vessels.

By way of exception from this provision, the right of Poland or of any other Allied or Associated State to confine her maritime coasting trade to national vessels is expressly reserved.

ARTICLE 17.

Pending the conclusion under the auspices of the League of Nations of a general convention to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit, Poland undertakes to accord freedom of transit to persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails in transit to or from any Allied or Associated State over Polish territory, including territorial waters, and to treat them at least as favorably as the persons, goods, vessels, carriages, wagons and mails respectively of Polish or of any other more favored nationality, origin, importation or ownership, as regards facilities, charges, restrictions, and all other matters.

All charges imposed in Poland on such traffic in transit shall be reasonable having regard to the conditions of the traffic. Goods in

transit shall be exempt from all customs or other duties. Tariffs for transit traffic across Poland and tariffs between Poland and any Allied or Associated Power involving through tickets or waybills shall be established at the request of that Allied or Associated Power.

Freedom of transit will extend to postal, telegraphic and telephonic services.

It is agreed that no Allied or Associated Power can claim the benefit of these provisions on behalf of any part of its territory in which reciprocal treatment is not accorded in respect of the same subject-matter.

If within a period of five years from the coming into force of the present treaty no general convention as aforesaid shall have been concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, Poland shall be at liberty at any time thereafter to give twelve months notice to the Secretary General of the League of Nations to terminate the obligations of this article.

ARTICLE 18.

Pending the conclusion of a general convention on the international régime of waterways, Poland undertakes to apply to the river system of the Vistula (including the Bug and the Narev) the régime applicable to international waterways set out in Articles 332 to 337 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

ARTICLE 19.

Poland undertakes to adhere within twelve months of the coming into force of the present treaty to the international conventions specified in Annex I.

Poland undertakes to adhere to any new convention, concluded with the approval of the Council of the League of Nations within five years of the coming into force of the present treaty, to replace any of the international instruments specified in Annex I.

The Polish Government undertakes within twelve months to notify the Secretary General of the League of Nations whether or not Poland desires to adhere to either or both of the international conventions specified in Annex II.

Until Poland has adhered to the two conventions last specified in Annex I, she agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to protect by effective

measures the industrial, literary and artistic property of nationals of the Allied and Associated States. In the case of any Allied or Associated State not adhering to the said conventions Poland agrees to continue to afford such effective protection on the same conditions until the conclusion of a special bi-lateral treaty or agreement for that purpose with such Allied or Associated State.

Pending her adhesion to the other conventions specified in Annex I, Poland will secure to the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers the advantages to which they would be entitled under the said conventions.

Poland further agrees, on condition of reciprocity, to recognize and protect all rights in any industrial, literary or artistic property belonging to the nationals of the Allied and Associated States in force, or which but for the war would have been in force, in any part of her territories before transfer to Poland. For such purpose she will accord the extensions of time agreed to in Articles 307 and 308 of the treaty with Germany.

ANNEX I.

Telegraphic and Radio-Telegraphic Conventions.

International Telegraphic Convention signed at St. Petersburg, July 10-22, 1875.

Regulations and Tariffs drawn up by the International Telegraph Conference, signed at Lisbon, June 11, 1908.

International Radio-Telegraphic Convention, July 5, 1912.

Railway Conventions.

Conventions and arrangements signed at Berne on October 14, 1890, September 20, 1893, July 16, 1895, June 16, 1898, and September 19, 1906, and the current supplementary provisions made under those conventions.

Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the sealing of railway trucks subject to customs inspection, and protocol of May 18, 1907.

Agreement of May 15, 1886, regarding the technical standardization of railways, as modified on May 18, 1907.

Sanitary Convention.

Convention of December 3, 1903.

Other Conventions.

Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of night work for women.

Convention of September 26, 1906, for the suppression of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Convention of May 18, 1904, and May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of the white slave traffic.

Convention of May 4, 1910, regarding the suppression of obscene publications.

International Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, as revised at Washington in 1911, for the protection of industrial property.

International Convention of Berne of September 9, 1886, revised at Berlin on November 13, 1908, and completed by the Additional Protocol signed at Berne on March 20, 1914, for the protection of literary and artistic work.

ANNEX II.

Agreement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, for the prevention of false indications of origin on goods, revised at Washington in 1911, and

Agreement of Madrid of 14 April, 1891, for the international registration of trade marks, revised at Washington in 1911.

ARTICLE 20.

All rights and privileges accorded by the foregoing articles to the Allied and Associated States shall be accorded equally to all states members of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 21.

Poland agrees to assume responsibility for such proportion of the Russian public debt and other Russian public liabilities of any kind as may be assigned to her under a special convention between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the one hand and Poland on the other, to be prepared by a commission appointed by the above

states. In the event of the commission not arriving at an agreement the point at issue shall be referred for immediate arbitration to the League of Nations.

The present Treaty, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall be ratified. It shall come into force at the same time as the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

The deposit of ratifications shall be made at Paris.

Powers of which the seat of the government is outside Europe will be entitled merely to inform the Government of the French Republic through their diplomatic representative at Paris that their ratification has been given; in that case they must transmit the instrument of ratification as soon as possible.

A *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications will be drawn up.

The French Government will transmit to all the signatory Powers a certified copy of the *procès-verbal* of the deposit of ratifications.

In faith whereof the above-named plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Versailles, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in a single copy which will remain deposited in the archives of the French Republic, and of which authenticated copies will be transmitted to each of the signatory Powers.

(L. S.) WOODROW WILSON.
(L. S.) ROBERT LANSING.
(L. S.) HENRY WHITE.
(L. S.) E. M. HOUSE.
(L. S.) TASKER H. BLISS.
(L. S.) D. LLOYD GEORGE.
(L. S.) A. BONAR LAW.
(L. S.) MILNER.
(L. S.) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.
(L. S.) GEORGE N. BARNES.
(L. S.) CHAS. J. DOHERTY.
(L. S.) ARTHUR L. SIFTON.
(L. S.) W. M. HUGHES.
(L. S.) JOSEPH COOK.
(L. S.) LOUIS BOTHA.
(L. S.) J. C. SMUTS.
(L. S.)

- (L. S.) ED. S. MONTAGU.
- (L. S.) GANGA SINGH, MAHARAJA DE BIKANER.
- (L. S.) G. CLEMENCEAU.
- (L. S.) S. PICHON.
- (L. S.) L. L. KLOTZ.
- (L. S.) ANDRÉ TARDIEU.
- (L. S.) JULES CAMBON.
- (L. S.) SIDNEY SONNINO.
- (L. S.) IMPERIALI.
- (L. S.) SILVIO CRESPI.
- (L. S.) SAIONZI.
- (L. S.) N. MAKINO.
- (L. S.) H. CHINDA.
- (L. S.) K. MATSUI.
- (L. S.) H. IJUIN.
- (L. S.) I. J. PADEREWSKI.
- (L. S.) ROMAN DMOWSKI.

THE PACT OF LONDON.

*The Text of the Alleged Treaty Between the Allies and Italy, of April 26, 1915, as Published in the Russian Secret Document Series.*¹

The Italian Ambassador in London, Marchese Imperiali, on instructions from his government, has the honor to communicate to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey, to the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, and to the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff, the following memorandum:

I. The great Powers of France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy shall, without delay, draw up a military convention, by which are to be determined the minimum of military forces which Russia will be bound to place against Austria-Hungary, in the event of the latter throwing all her forces against Italy. This military convention will also regulate the problems relating to a possible armistice, in so far as these do not by their very nature fall within the competence of the Supreme Command.

II. Italy on her part undertakes to conduct the war with all

¹ Reprinted from the *New Europe*, January 17, 1918.

means at her disposal, in agreement with France, Great Britain, and Russia, and against the states which are at war with them.

III. The naval forces of France and Great Britain will lend Italy their active coöperation until such time as the Austrian fleet shall be destroyed, or till the conclusion of peace. France, Great Britain, and Italy shall in this connection conclude without delay a naval convention.

IV. By the future treaty of peace Italy shall receive: the Trentino; the whole of Southern Tyrol, as far as its natural and geographical frontier, the Brenner; the city of Trieste and its surroundings; the county of Gorizia and Gradisca; the whole of Istria as far as the Quarnero, including Volosea and the Istrian Islands, Cherso and Lussin, as also the lesser islands of Plavnik, Unia, Canidoli, Palazuola, S. Pietro Nerovio, Asinello and Grucia, with their neighboring islets.

NOTE 1.—In carrying out what is said in Article IV the frontier line shall be drawn along the following points: from the summit of Umbrile northwards to the Stelvio, then along the watershed of the Rætian Alps as far as the sources of the rivers Adige and Eisach, then across the Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the Etz and Ziller peaks. The frontier then turns southward, touching Mount Toblach, in order to reach the present frontier of Carniola, which is near the Alps. Along this frontier the line will reach Mount Tarvis and will follow the watershed of the Julian Alps beyond the crests of Predil, Mangart, and Tricorno, and the passes of Podberdo, Podlansko, and Idria. From here the line will turn in a southeast direction toward the Schneeberg, in such a way as not to include the basin of the Save and its tributaries in Italian territory. From the Schneeberg the frontier will descend toward the sea-coast, including, Castua, Matuglia and Volosea as Italian districts.

V. In the same way Italy shall receive the province of Dalmatia in its present extent, including further to the north *Lissarika and Trébinje* (i.e., two small places in Southwest Croatia), and to the south all places as far as a line starting from the sea close to Cape Planka (between Traù and Sebenico) and following the watershed eastward in such a way as to place in Italian hands all the valleys whose rivers enter the sea near Sebenico—namely, the Cikola, Krka and Butisnjica, with their tributaries. To Italy also will belong all the islands north and west of the Dalmatian coast, beginning with

Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Skerda, Maon, Pago and Puntadura, and further north, and reaching to Meleda southward, with the addition of the islands of S. Andrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosta and all the surrounding islets and rocks, and hence Pelagosa also, but without the islands of Grande and Piccola Zirona, Buje, Solta, and Brazza.

The following shall be neutralized: (1) The whole coast from Cape Planka on the north to the southern point of the peninsula of Sabbioncello on the south, this peninsula being included in the neutral zone. (2) Part of the coast from a point 10 kilometres south of Ragusavecchia as far as the river *Vojussa* on the south, so as to include in the neutralized zone the whole gulf of Cattaro with its ports, *Antivari*, *Dulcigno*, *S. Giovanni di Medua*, and *Durazzo*; with the reservation that Montenegro's rights are not to be infringed, in so far as they are based on the declarations exchanged between the contracting parties in April and May, 1909. These rights being recognized solely for Montenegro's present possessions, they shall not be extended to such regions and ports as may in the future be assigned to Montenegro. Hence no part of the coast which today belongs to Montenegro shall be subject to neutralization in future. But all legal restrictions regarding the port of Antivari—to which Montenegro herself gave her adhesion in 1909—remain in vigor. (3) All the islands not assigned to Italy.

NOTE 2.—The following districts on the Adriatic shall by the work of the Entente Powers be included in the territory of Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro: To the north of the Adriatic the whole coast beginning at the Gulf of Volosca, near the frontier of Italy, as far as the northern frontier of Dalmatia, including the whole coast today belonging to Hungary; the whole coast of Croatia, the port of Fiume, and the small ports of Nevi and Carlopago, and in the same way the islands of Veglia, Pervicio, Gregorio, Kali and Arbe: to the south of the Adriatic, where Serbia and Montenegro are interested, the whole coast from Cape Planka to the river Drin, with the very important ports of Spalato, Ragusa, Cattaro, Antivari, Dulcigno and S. Giovanni di Medua, as also the islands of Grande and Piccola Zirona, Buja, Solta, Brazza, Cikljan and Calamotta.

The port of Durazzo can be assigned to the independent Mohammedan state of Albania.

VI. Italy shall obtain in full ownership Valona, the Island of

Saseno and territory of sufficient extent to assure her against dangers of a military kind—approximately between the River Vojussa to the north and east, and the district of Shimar to the south.

VII. Having obtained Trentino and Istria by Article IV, Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands by Article V, and also the Gulf of Valona, Italy undertakes, in the event of a small autonomous and neutralized state being formed in Albania, not to oppose the possible desire of France, Great Britain and Russia to partition the northern and southern districts of Albania between Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece. The southern coast of Albania, from the frontier of the Italian territory of Valona to Cape Stilos, is to be neutralized.

To Italy will be conceded the right of conducting the foreign relations of Albania; in any case Italy will be bound to secure for Albania a territory sufficiently extensive to enable its frontiers to join those of Greece and Serbia to the east of Lake of Ohrida.

VIII. Italy shall obtain full possession of all islands of the Dodecanese, at present occupied by her.

IX. France, Great Britain, and Russia recognize as an axiom the fact that Italy is interested in maintaining the political balance of power in the Mediterranean, and her right to take over, when Turkey is broken up, a portion equal to theirs in the Mediterranean—namely, in that part which borders on the province of Adalia, where Italy had already acquired special rights and interests laid down in the Italo-British convention. The zone to be assigned to Italy will, in due course, be fixed in accordance with the vital interests of France and Great Britain. In the same way regard must be had for the interests of Italy, even in the event of the Powers maintaining for a further period of time the inviolability of Asiatic Turkey, and merely proceeding to map out spheres of interest among themselves. In the event of France, Great Britain and Russia occupying during the present war districts of Asiatic Turkey, the whole district bordering on Adalia and defined above in greater detail, shall be reserved to Italy, who reserves the right to occupy it.

X. In Libya Italy obtains recognition of all those rights and prerogatives hitherto reserved to the Sultan by the Treaty of Lausanne.

XI. Italy shall receive a military contribution corresponding to her strength and sacrifices.

XII. Italy associates herself with the declaration made by France,

Great Britain, and Russia, by which the Mohammedan holy places are to be left in the possession of an independent Mohammedan state.

XIII. In the event of an extension of the French and British colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, France and Great Britain recognize to Italy in principle the right of demanding for herself certain compensations, in the form of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya, and the colonial districts bordering on French and British colonies.

XIV. Great Britain undertakes to facilitate for Italy without delay and on favorable conditions the conclusion of a loan in the London market, amounting to not less than £50,000,000.

XV. France, Great Britain, and Russia undertake to support Italy, in so far as she does not permit the representatives of the Holy See to take diplomatic action with regard to the conclusion of peace and the regulation of questions connected with the war.

XVI. The present treaty is to be kept secret. As regards Italy's adherence to the declaration of 5 September, 1914, this shall only be published after the declaration of war by and upon Italy.

The representatives of France, Great Britain, and Russia, having taken cognizance of this memorandum, and being furnished with powers for this purpose, agreed as follows with the representative of Italy, who was also authorized by his government for this purpose:

France, Great Britain, and Russia declare their full agreement with the present memorandum presented to them by the Italian Government. With regard to points I, II, and III (relating to the co-ordination of the military and naval operations of all four Powers), Italy declares that she will enter the war actively as soon as possible, and in any case not later than one month after the signature of the present document on behalf of the contracting parties.

(Signed in four copies, 26 April, 1915)

EDWARD GREY,
JULES CAMBON,
IMPERIALI,
BENCKENDORFF.

CONVENTION RELATIVE TO TRANSIT THROUGH SALONICA CONCLUDED
BETWEEN GREECE AND SERBIA.

Athens, May 10, 1914.

The Royal Hellenic Government and the Royal Serbian Government, desiring to regulate by a special convention the traffic through Salonica, have named as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose, to wit:

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, Alexandre Diomède, Minister of Finance, etc.; and

His Majesty the King of Serbia, Costa Stoyanovitch, former Minister of Commerce, etc.;

Who after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The Hellenic Government assigns a section in the port of Salonica, for a period of fifty years, for the direct transit of goods destined for and coming from Serbia.

In this section there shall be comprised:

1. The buildings at present leased by the Company of the Port of Salonica to the Serbian Government;

2. The buildings to be constructed, in conformity with Article 5 of the present convention, in proportion to the needs of Serbian transit.

It is understood that by the assignment of this section its use for transit from any source or to any destination is not excluded.

The use of the buildings, mentioned under No. 1 and No. 2, of the port in question is especially reserved for cattle coming from Serbia, in the sense of the provisions of Protocol C.

By mutual agreement a plan will be evolved as to the minimum extent of this section, the revision of which can be undertaken in case of necessity.

ARTICLE 2.

This section, comprising a part of the port of Salonica, will be administered by the Greek authorities and will be subject to the laws and regulations of the kingdom.

ARTICLE 3.

The loading and unloading and stowing of goods, the interior work in these establishments, warehouses and stables, and, in general, all care to be given to the cattle, poultry and other goods in transit in this section, shall be under the direction of the private personnel of these establishments, and the customs authorities shall in no way interfere with their work.

ARTICLE 4.

The contracting parties agree not to hinder the transit by any prohibitions whatsoever; they shall only make an exception to this rule:

(a) for state monopolies at present in force or which may be established in the future;

(b) with regard to public safety and to the sanitary and veterinary police, in conformity with the international principles adopted on this subject;

(c) under exceptional circumstances as regards the provisions of war.

ARTICLE 5.

The Hellenic Government agrees to make in the section provided for by Article 1 and within the period and under the conditions to be determined by mutual agreement, according to the importance of the works, the installations and constructions necessary to assure the Serbian transit.

The Hellenic Government will at its own expense proceed to make these installations in accordance with an agreement with the Serbian Government.

The maintenance of the installations and constructions will devolve upon the Hellenic Government.

For the use of the constructions and installations the Hellenic Government will collect rent or dues on the basis of the tariff to be established by mutual agreement.

The dues should be fixed in such a way that the sum total to be collected by the Hellenic Government shall represent only the sum necessary to indemnify it for the expenses of construction and maintenance of the said installations. In case of a deficit for any given

year, the duties on the goods to be paid during the following year will be increased proportionately, unless the Serbian Government should prefer to make good the difference.

The present port dues will be collected on goods of Serbian transit.

ARTICLE 6.

The Hellenic Government will install in that part of the port reserved for Serbian transit a regular and direct telegraph and telephone service with Serbia. The telegraph and telephone line will be connected with the Serbian line at the junction point of the railroads. The employes of the telegraph and telephones shall be able to read and write Serbian.

ARTICLE 7.

Vessels effecting Serbian transit shall in the port of Salonica enjoy all the rights and privileges accorded to the vessels of the most favored nation. In the other ports of the kingdom they will naturally be subject to the provisions of the maritime treaties concluded between Greece and other respective countries.

This privilege is accorded only to vessels effecting the transport of goods of Serbian origin or those destined for Serbian importation.

ARTICLE 8.

The provisions of Protocol B will be applied to the traffic on the railroads. For veterinary service of cattle in Serbian transit, the provisions of Protocol C will be obligatory, and for the customs service the provisions of Protocol D will be obligatory. These three protocols comprise an integral part of the present convention.

ARTICLE 9.

Serbia shall enjoy all privileges and favors accorded to a third power and which may result from the creation of a free zone in the port of Salonica.

In case of the establishment of a free zone in the port of Salonica, the said section will be included in and subject to the control of the free zone; but the rights already acquired and accorded to Serbia by the present convention shall be in no way restricted.

ARTICLE 10.

Clauses 16, 17 and 18 of the Quadruple Convention of May 9, 1883, relative to the customs, postal and telegraph service and the frontier police, are obligatory upon the two contracting Powers.

The respective administrations will come to an understanding later as to the definite regulations to be established with a view to facilitating the service.

The revision of passports of travelers crossing the frontier shall take place only at the frontier offices. No tax shall be collected for the visé of the passports.

ARTICLE 11.

If disputes should arise on the subject of the interpretation, execution, or application of the present convention, such dispute, if one of the contracting parties should so demand, will be submitted to the decision of an arbitral tribunal.

The arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each dispute in the following manner: each of the two parties shall name as arbitral judge one of its own nationals and the two parties shall come to an agreement as to the choice of a third arbitral judge, who is to be a national of a third friendly Power.

AL. DIOMÈDE

C. STOYANOVITCH.

Protocols Annexed to the Convention of May 10, 1914.

PROTOCOL A.

(Special and Secret)

ARTICLE 1.

The Hellenic Government will take the necessary steps and will exercise all its influence with the Eastern Railroads Company with a view to the maintenance of the special tariff dated December 31, 1911 (N. S.) between the direction of the Serbian railroads and the Eastern Railroads Company.

ARTICLE 2.

The provisions of Article 10 of Protocol B shall be applied to the Eastern railroad lines, Salonica, Monastir and the junction Salonica-Constantinople, situated on Greek territory, as far as the rights acquired by virtue of previous concessions do not conflict. Nevertheless, the Hellenic Government will exercise all its influence with the said companies with a view to the acceptance and application of these provisions.

ARTICLE 3.

Each of the contracting parties reserves full liberty to fix the tariff for local traffic on its own territory.

Goods imported from one of the countries into the other, regardless of whether they are to remain there or pass in transit, shall in no way be treated less favorably than the goods of local traffic provided for in paragraph 1 of the present article.

ARTICLE 4.

Taking into consideration the fact that the exploitation of the port of Salonica is conceded to the Company of the Port, the engagements provided for by Articles 1 to 4 of the convention shall be final as soon as an agreement has been concluded between the Hellenic Government and that company. The Hellenic Government shall make this agreement as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 5.

The Hellenic Government agrees not to hinder in any case the transit in the section assigned in conformity with Article 1 of the convention and to take the necessary administrative measures with a view to assuring full freedom to this traffic.

The goods shall be exempt from all duties of the state or of the communes and also from the statistical tax, the stamp dues and from security. Likewise, the fodder in transit consumed by the animals in that section shall be exempt.

The contracting parties also agree not to establish in their respective territories any prohibition or hindrance against the transit of goods, including articles of state monopoly, existing or to be estab-

lished, material of war, and in general anything which concerns the needs of the armies, as well as explosives. This transit shall not be burdened with any duties of any kind whatsoever, either by the state or by the communes. There shall not be collected, for the benefit of the customs inspectors, any indemnity for transit, even in case of a supplementary task.

The provisions of this article shall be applied also to goods exported or imported for the needs of the Serbian and Greek states.

ATHENS, *May 10, 1914.*

COSTA STOYANOVITCH.

PROTOCOL B.

ARTICLE 1.

In order to simplify as far as possible the exercise of the customs control and with regard to passenger and freight traffic, the two contracting parties have agreed upon the necessity of establishing a joint station at Guevgueli on the frontier, or two distinct stations, one of which would be on Greek territory and the other on Serbian territory, in such a way that the frontier offices of the interested adjoining countries will be united and in order that the organs of the said offices may be able to act immediately, one after the other. In this station there shall be installed the respective services for the control of the customs, the police, the telegraph and postal establishments of the two countries.

The construction of the station or of the joint stations shall take place according to the general provisions of the plan to be made by mutual agreement. The work shall be begun within ten months at the latest subsequent to the ratification of the present convention and shall be entirely completed within twenty-four months at the latest from the time of this same ratification.

The provisions of the present article, as well as of the other articles relative to the joint stations, shall be applied also to the construction of the joint station at Khénali, on the line Salonica-Monastir, as well as to the frontier of any other line that may be constructed in the future.

Each of the two parties will bear the corresponding expenditures which devolve upon it.

ARTICLE 2.

The service for the control of each of the two stations or of the corresponding part of the single joint station shall be administered respectively by the personnel and under the direction of each administration of the two contracting parties. Regulations to be made by mutual agreement shall determine the organization of the service, as well as the conditions of use of the joint stations, in order that the service may be administered regularly and without any hindrance, and in order that all facilities which shall be necessary as a result of the extension of the traffic may be accorded to the public.

ARTICLE 3.

In order to facilitate the various services for control of the customs, the police, and the postal establishments, railroad trains coming from Serbia shall be allowed to pass on to the Greek frontier station, and railroad trains coming from Greece shall be allowed to pass on to the Serbian frontier station, under the conditions stipulated in the present convention.

ARTICLE 4.

The use by one of the two parties of the ways and accessories of the frontier station of the other party shall not give rise to any damages, lease or indemnity.

ARTICLE 5.

The employes charged with the inspection of stock moving from one frontier station to the other are reciprocally authorized to supervise in this station the prescribed management of the rolling stock, the loading, unloading, and transshipment, in order to prevent all damage to the stock coming from the territory to which they belong. They shall assist in the operations of revision made by the other party and shall acknowledge defects that have been determined.

ARTICLE 6.

The employes of either of the two administrations on duty in the frontier station of the other shall comply with the regulations to be agreed upon between the said administrations, which regulations shall be submitted to the previous approval of the respective governments.

They shall likewise be subject to the laws of the country in which they find themselves and shall be exempt from the formality of a passport, provided they show their authority.

ARTICLE 7.

The two railroad administrations shall communicate to each other their special instructions and regulations concerning the active service in the frontier station, the composition of trains, signals, etc.

ARTICLE 8.

Modifications of time-tables, routes and tariffs shall only be put into force by either of the two administrations after having been duly brought to the attention of the other administration and to the public two weeks in advance.

ARTICLE 9.

The two governments agree to introduce, in the principal stations of their standard gauge roads existing or to be constructed, through tariffs for the traffic of passengers, goods and other objects of transportation of every kind. These through tariffs shall be introduced on all lines which connect or will connect Greece with Serbia in both directions.

ARTICLE 10.

With regard to the said through tariffs, the two contracting parties have agreed to the following provisions:

On the railroads that connect and will connect Serbia and Greece no discrimination shall be made in the same country between the subjects of the contracting parties as to the price of transportation and public dues, or as to time and mode of transportation.

The tariffs for the international traffic will be fixed on the basis of the most-favored nation principle, as follows:

The Greek Government agrees not to apply to traffic with third countries, either directly or indirectly, lower unitary kilometric rates, nor to grant other facilities or favors depending upon the source or destination of the goods, or upon the means of continuation, or upon the arrival of the transportation (fluvial or maritime transportation),

than those which are applied to the same articles in traffic with Serbia.

The Serbian Government undertakes the same engagements relative to Greece.

ARTICLE 11.

Since the arrangements entered upon by virtue of the present convention have as their object the establishment not only of direct communication between Serbia and Greece, but also indirect communication between this latter country and the other European states, the governments of the two contracting countries will see to it that the administrations of these railroads, in establishing train service by mutual agreement, shall provide that the passenger and freight trains which are to operate on these transit lines shall have direct and convenient connections not only with each other, but also with contiguous lines.

With regard to the number of passenger trains operating between Belgrade, Salonica and the Piræus and *vice versa*, having direct and immediate communications with the trains bound for and from Budapest and Vienna, it is expressly stipulated that there shall be at least one express train daily in each direction for the exclusive transportation of mail and passengers, provided with four-axle cars, and that connections with the International Company for sleeping-cars shall as soon as possible result in the inauguration of sleeping-car service.

ARTICLE 12.

The through passenger, freight and baggage traffic which crosses the frontier of the two countries shall take place without transshipment.

The railroad administrations of the two contracting countries shall inaugurate direct connections for the transportation of passengers and goods between their principal stations, and they shall make the necessary arrangements for the regulations and through tariffs to be applied to the international traffic.

These through tariffs will be established on the basis of equal unitary kilometric rates. Account will, however, be taken of the grades of 10 by 1000 or exceeding that figure, and all curves of a radius of 600 meters or less, in fixing from now on the practice that the actual number of kilometers may be increased according to a

scale to be agreed upon between the interested railroad administrations by a quota not to exceed 100%. These through tariffs and other arrangements agreed upon between the administrations shall be submitted by them to the approval of the respective governments.

ARTICLE 13.

For the passage of cars from one of the countries to the other and for their reciprocal use, the provisions of the regulations for rolling stock adopted by the German Association of Railroad Administrations will be obligatory, unless otherwise agreed between the two interested railroad administrations.

ARTICLE 14.

The contracting parties agree to guarantee the railway traffic between their countries from all disturbances and hindrances. Likewise they agree to remedy, by all means and as soon as possible, every interruption of traffic if the latter has been caused by *force majeure* or otherwise.

It is also agreed that there shall not be admitted into the territory of either of the contracting parties any execution upon accessories found within that territory and belonging to a railroad of the other contracting party; in particular upon the stationary and rolling stock, as well as upon sums remaining in hand and credits resulting from the reciprocal traffic.

ARTICLE 15.

In the reciprocal railroad traffic which is the object of the present protocol, the sanitary regulations, which are to be as uniform as possible, will be applied to the disinfection of the transport and of the means of transportation. The same provision shall apply to the other preventive measures against diseases of man or beast.

ARTICLE 16.

The supervisory authorities of the railroads, as well as the management of all junction lines, shall be able to communicate directly with each other in all questions relative to operation and traffic.

The correspondence and in general all documents that will be exchanged between the stations and the administrations of the two countries shall be written in French or accompanied by a translation into that language.

ARTICLE 17.

The two governments undertake, with regard to the lines connecting their railroad systems, to adhere to the International Convention on the Transportation of Goods by Railroad (Convention of Berne), in order that international traffic passing through Serbia and Greece, as well as the traffic between these two countries, may be effected according to the same international regulations.

The two governments will make the same agreement with regard to the transportation of passengers and baggage when the said convention shall be put into force.

The two contracting parties agree to take the necessary steps in order to obtain the adhesion to the provisions of the present article of all neighboring states with whom they are at present or may in future come into direct contact by railroad.

Likewise the two governments will take the necessary steps to have all lines of their own systems which are or shall be used for international service inscribed in the official list of lines destined for this service.

ARTICLE 18.

Each of the two contracting countries reserves the right, on its own territory, to control the operation of the railroads connecting the two countries, in order that it may at all times answer the needs of international traffic and the stipulations made between the respective governments.

ARTICLE 19.

The Serbian Government will take the necessary steps with reference to the three other signatories of the Quadruple Convention of May 9, 1883, in order that Greece may be able to adhere to that convention in all matters concerning direct or indirect relations and tariffs of international traffic with these three states. In any case, the Serbian Government shall not consent to any modification of this convention without obtaining from these states the adhesion of Greece to this convention or to the later agreements, which Serbia shall only be able to enter upon with the said states after an understanding with Greece.

A. DIOMÈDE
ATHENS, *May 10, 1914.*

STOYANOVITCH.

PROTOCOL C.

ARTICLE 1.

Transports of domestic animals coming from Serbia and arriving at Salonica in transit, by way of railroad in sealed cars, shall be unloaded in the stables intended for Serbian transit at Salonica directly from the cars and without delay in the station of Salonica or on the railroad lines Guevgueli-Salonica and Monastir-Salonica.

ARTICLE 2.

The certificates of origin and the certificates of origin and of health, issued by the competent authorities, which accompany the transports of solipedes, ruminants, pigs and poultry of Serbian origin, and are granted according to the commercial treaties and veterinary conventions concluded between Serbia and the countries in which the importation takes place, shall have full value for the Greek veterinary authorities and can in no case be considered insufficient. Animals provided with these certificates shall have complete liberty to pass through Greek territory, to enter the said stables at Salonica and to depart therefrom for embarkation into ships.

The same full value is attached to the health certificates granted for animal products which may pass in transit through Salonica.

ARTICLE 3.

The animals, poultry and animal products of Serbian origin shall not be transported across Greek territory without the presentation of a certificate of origin. This certificate will be issued by the local Serbian authority and should, if it refers to live stock, contain the number and description of the stock, as well as the place of its destination. For hooved cattle a certificate must also be presented stating that the cattle in question have passed forty days in the commune in which the certificate was issued.

The certificate of origin shall bear the attestation of a veterinary physician of the state or one especially authorized for this purpose by the state, confirming the fact that the cattle are healthy, and it should also state that there has not appeared in the commune of origin during the last forty days before shipment, any case of bovine

pest or of any other contagious disease for which the obligation of declaration is prescribed by law and which might be contagious to the kind of cattle for which the certificate was issued.

All cattle of Serbian origin shall, before they are loaded on the cars, be submitted to the examination of a veterinary physician of the state or one especially authorized for that purpose by the state. The result of the examination shall be noted upon the certificate.

ARTICLE 4.

The certificate for poultry shall be provided with an attestation to the effect that in the commune of origin no contagious disease is apparent among poultry and that during the last forty days, from the time of the departure of the poultry, no such contagious disease has appeared.

ARTICLE 5.

Dairy products, fat and melted suet, wool washed in industrial establishments and packed in sealed bags, and dried or salted intestines in boxes or sealed barrels shall, however, be permitted to pass through Greek territory unaccompanied by certificates of origin.

ARTICLE 6.

The transit of other animal products, such as meats of all kinds, hams, etc., may be subjected to the presentation of a certificate issued by the municipal authorities, confirming the fact that the animals from which these products come were in good health and that no contagious disease is prevalent in the communes of origin of these animals.

ARTICLE 7.

The certificates of origin and of health, as well as the Serbian health certificates, are exempt from all visé dues of the Greek authorities.

ARTICLE 8.

The interior veterinary service, the loading and unloading of cattle, the care to be given to the animals, their feeding, etc., shall be effected by the private service of the stables intended for Serbian transit. The Serbian veterinary physician attached to the consulate general of Serbia at Salonica shall control this service in full freedom.

ARTICLE 9.

The measures to be taken with a view to checking the spread of disease in case of epizooty among Serbian cattle in transit shall be provided for in special regulations established by mutual agreement between the governments of the two contracting parties.

ARTICLE 10.

Each of the contracting parties shall have weekly bulletins published on the condition of epizooty. These bulletins shall be transmitted directly to the other party. These bulletins shall be kept as uniform as possible and shall be so arranged as to reveal the condition of the epizooty even in the communes.

If the bovine pest should appear in the territory of either of the contracting parties, direct notice shall be given by telegraph to the other party of the appearance and spread of the disease.

ALEX. N. DIOMÈDE,
ATHENS, *May 10, 1914.*

COSTA STOYANOVITCH.

PROTOCOL D.

ARTICLE 1.

The administration of the frontier railroad station of the country which is entered by shipment of transit goods shall submit to the frontier customs office of the country of entrance a list of accompaniment in duplicate. The list, together with the way-bill, shall be presented, before the departure of the cars, to the customs agent, who will affix thereto his signature and his official seal. One of these lists is kept by the frontier customs office and the other, after having been viséd, is carried on the same train to the customs office of Salonica.

The sealed cars containing goods in transit shall at the moment of their entrance into Greek territory receive the seal of the customs office established at the frontier station.

Upon the arrival of these cars at the station of Salonica, the customs service shall verify the seals affixed by the frontier customs office and shall permit the entrance of these cars to the section provided for by Article 1 of the convention.

The goods entering this section may be loaded in the port of Salonica at any hour of the day or night without previous notification of the customs office.

However, the customs office has the right to take part in all loading operations and to take account of the goods loaded.

This section is under the continual supervision and control of the customs office in conformity with the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Greece.

The entrance into Serbian territory of goods in transit coming from Greek territory is at the moment of their arrival upon Serbian territory subjected to the customs formalities analogous to those provided for by paragraphs *a* and *b* of the present article.

ARTICLE 2.

The captains of ships touching at the port of Salonica and containing goods destined for direct Serbian transit are required to submit their manifest and to declare to the customs office the part of their cargo destined for this transit. They are also entitled to proceed immediately to the unloading of their cargo within the limits of this section.

Within these limits such goods may be shipped without customs formalities and in cars provided with sliding doors and sealed by the customs office. The competent railroad administration shall submit to the customs office a bill of lading in duplicate, one copy of which is held by the customs office and the other copy, after having been viséd, is shipped to the frontier or customs office. The latter shall verify the seals and permit departure.

ARTICLE 3.

Fodder consumed in the said section for Serbian transit is indicated by the books of its warehouses. These books shall be under the control of the customs authorities.

ARTICLE 4.

Goods placed at their point of departure in sealed cars and declared by the bill of lading submitted to the frontier customs office

as being destined for transit via Monastir-Guevgueli and *vice versa* shall be exempt from customs examination.

Upon the arrival of these goods at the station of Salonica the customs office shall verify the seals and permit reshipment. The frontier customs office shall do likewise and shall permit departure.

ARTICLE 5.

The use of open cars is only permitted in cases when the nature of the goods would make transportation in closed cars impossible. The customs office shall have the right to escort through its agents, without any remuneration, open cars not subject to being sealed.

A. DIOMÈDE,
ATHENS, *May 10, 1914.*

C. STOYANOVITCH.

Index photographed at the
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